

PROBLEMS OF TRANSLATION FROM ENGLISH INTO INDONESIAN OF THE NOVEL *EAT PRAY LOVE*

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Abstract

The aims of this research are to find out what the inaccuracies in the translation of words, phrases, and sentences from English into Indonesian of the novel *EAT PRAY LOVE* and what Factors lead to those inaccuracies. This research employs descriptive method and qualitative approach proposed by Cresswell and Lodico at al. The key instrument in this research is the researcher herself. The data of this research are obtained from both the original and the translation of the novel *EAT PRAY LOVE*, which consists of the inaccuracies in the translation of words. Based on the data, the researcher finds quite of few inaccuracies in the translation of words, phrases, and sentences, which the problems findings are the tendency in using free translation which it caused the translator sometimes give addition, omission, and substitution in the translation, and the inaccuracy in choosing equivalent that sometimes make the translation sound unnatural. This indicates that (a) the translator fails to find the good equivalents. (b) The loss of concentration and carefulness while translating. (c) Misinterpretation of the meaning and the message in the source text. (d) unfamiliar with idioms/expression. (e) miscomprehension of the English sentence structure, especially complex sentences and noun phrases. (f) Misuse of omission, addition, and substitution strategy in the translation. (g) Miscomprehension of the theory of translation.

Key Words: *Inaccuracies, translation, words, phrases and sentences*

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui ketidaktepatan dalam penerjemahan kata, frasa, dan kalimat dari bahasa Inggris ke bahasa Indonesia dalam novel *EAT PRAY LOVE* dan faktor-faktor apa yang menyebabkan ketidaktepatan tersebut. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif dan pendekatan kualitatif yang dikemukakan oleh Cresswell dan Lodico. Instrumen dalam penelitian ini adalah peneliti sendiri. Data penelitian ini diperoleh dari novel *EAT PRAY LOVE* baik orisinal maupun terjemahan, yang terdiri dari ketidaktepatan dalam penerjemahan kata, frasa dan kalimat. Berdasarkan data tersebut, peneliti menemukan beberapa ketidaktepatan dalam penerjemahan kata, frasa, dan kalimat, dimana temuan permasalahannya adalah kecenderungan penggunaan terjemahan bebas yang menyebabkan penerjemah terkadang memberikan penambahan, penghilangan, dan penggantian dalam terjemahan dan ketidaktepatan dalam memilih padanan yang terkadang membuat terjemahan terdengar tidak wajar dalam bahasa target. Hal ini menunjukkan bahwa (a) Penerjemah gagal menemukan padanan yang paling tepat. (b) Hilangnya konsentrasi dan kehati-hatian saat menerjemahkan. (c) Kesalahpahaman makna dan pesan dalam teks sumber. (d) tidak terbiasa dengan idiom/ekspresi. (e) kesalahpahaman struktur kalimat bahasa Inggris, terutama kalimat kompleks dan frase kata benda. (f) Penyalahgunaan strategi penghilangan, penambahan, dan penggantian dalam terjemahan. (g) Kesalahpahaman teori penerjemahan.

Kata Kunci: *Ketidaktepatan, terjemahan, kata, frasa, dan kalimat*

INTRODUCTION

One of the great influence of English is in the field of science and technology. It could be seen that the Information of science and technology cannot be separated from English. One of the examples is that there are large number of books such as scientific books, literature books, novel, etc are mostly written in English. In this case, Tou (1989: 124) says that the need for translation is often related to the language of science and technology as a part of modern society, whereas books on science and technology are mostly written in European languages, especially English. That is why, Baker (2006: 4) states that English is probably the most widely translated language in the world.

English in Indonesian is still considered as a foreign language, which there are a large number of people still lack of mastering English. In other words, people still get difficulties in learn directly from the source books written in English. To cope with this problem, the translators make a great effort to translate a great number of books, such as novels, linguistics books, psycholinguistics books,

literature books, physics books, mathematics books, history books, etc, and all about science and technology books, in order that by having translation version, all books can be read by all students or people from any department or class of society. It is very necessary, because in the globalization era, science and technology plays a vital role nowadays. In other words, translation is a way to spread the information of science and technology.

Translation, according to Jakobson in Andrews and Maksinova (2010: 4), is an important part of all communication, both within one language and across verbal and other sign system. In this case, translation has a great influence and role in intellectual and cultural life. Crystal (2003: 34) defines translation as the neutral term used for all tasks where the meaning of expression in one language – the source language (SL) - is turned into the meaning of another – target language (TL) – whether the medium is spoken, written, or signed. In other way, translation according to Hatim and Munday (2004:3) is a phenomenon that has a huge effect on everyday life.

Dealing with the fact, translation has a great role for human life, it is not only in the science and technology, but it is also in the cultures and human relation around the world, which translation can make people in the universe understand and appreciate one another. Baker (2006: 8) points out that translation remains a necessary and exercise. It has brought and continues to bring people of different cultural and linguistic background closer together. It has enabled them to share a more harmonious view of the world, it has built bridges of understanding and appreciation among different societies.

The increasing number of translated books nowadays, however, does not necessarily indicate the increasing the quality of translation. In fact, many inaccuracies are often found in the translation. This indicates that translation is not as easy as people thought, Robinson (2001: 21) says that translation is often called a profession of second choice, but it does not mean that translation is an easy job. There are a great number of mistakes in translated book made by translator, such as in case of syntactic, semantic and stylistic. Baker (2006: 67) also points out that some books on translation, however, give the impression that translating means translating languages rather than texts. It describes the meaning of different semantic domains, list the corresponding grammatical structures, and analyze the distinctive stylistic devices in the respective language. In other way, Nida (1969: 106-112) finds that in every translation there is a kind of loss of semantic content. He shows that the problem of ‘content transfer’ that mostly happen in translation are concerned with: idioms, figurative meaning of individual words, shift in central components of meaning, generic and specific meanings, pleonastic expressions, specific formulas, redistribution of semantic components, and provisions for contextual conditioning.

Dealing with the problems above, the researcher has an interest in researching the inaccuracy in the translation, especially in the translation of words, phrases, and sentences from English into Indonesian of the novel *EAT PRAY LOVE* and what factors lead to those inaccuracies.

RESEARCH METHOD

The research employs descriptive method. The method relates to the objectives of the study that the researcher aims to find out what are the inaccuracies in the translation of words, phrases and sentences of the novel *EAT PRAY LOVE*, and to uncover what factors lead to those inaccuracies. Creswell (2003: 220) states that the qualitative approach is used to thematic text or image, picture, etc for collecting the data. In this case, Lodico et al (2010: 112) points out that qualitative data are often gathered in the form of words, pictures, or both. The tools that are used produce data that allow for rich and thick descriptions of the phenomena being studied.

The instrument used in collecting the data is the researcher herself. The researcher chose the novel *EAT PRAY LOVE*, read them, and compared the translation and the originals to find the expected data. The data of the research are obtained from both the original and the translation of the

novel *EAT PRAY LOVE*. The data consists of the inaccuracies in the translation of words, phrases, sentences.

In order to find out what are the inaccuracies in the translation of words, phrases and sentences of the novel *EAT PRAY LOVE*, and to uncover what factors lead to those inaccuracies, the researcher decided to do some steps. *First*, the researcher read both original and translation of the novel *EAT PRAY LOVE* several times carefully, while reading the researcher collected the inaccuracies; *Second*, the researcher classified the inaccuracies into three groups, the inaccuracies in the translation of words, phrases, and sentences; *Third*, after classifying them, the researcher corrected those inaccuracies and put them in the table. fourth, the researcher analyzed those inaccuracies based on the principles of translation; *At last*, based on the data analysis, the researcher then found out what what factors lead to those inaccuracies.

DISCUSSION

The objective of this research is to find out what are the inaccuracies in the translation of words, phrases and sentences of the novel *EAT PRAY LOVE*, and to uncover what factors lead to those inaccuracies. To obtain the objectives, the researcher has applied her methodological procedures of the study.

The presentation of the research study data would be in the form of a comparison of the translated texts with the original one in terms of words, phrases, and sentences. The researcher read both original and translation of the novel *EAT PRAY LOVE* several times carefully, while reading the researcher collected the inaccuracies. *Second*, the researcher classified the inaccuracies into three groups, the inaccuracies in the translation of words, phrases, and sentences. *Third*, after classifying them, the researcher corrected those inaccuracies and put them in the table. fourth, the researcher analyzed those inaccuracies based on the principles of translation. *At last*, Based on the data analysis, the researcher then found out what factors lead to those inaccuracies. The researcher divided into two parts, the first is the interpretation of the research data and the second is the interpretation of the factors related to those inaccuracies.

a. The interpretation of the research data

Table 1. The inaccuracies in the translation of words

Original	Translation
us	saya
youngest	terkecil
heartache	pusing kepala
sobbing	menangis
appetite	selera
worry	bingung
client...	nasabah
assured	mengatakan
good.	bagus
call	mengatakan
during	dalam
girl	wanita
digging	menggali
poking	mengaduk-aduk
always	biasa
and	atau
t-shirt.	t-shirt.

Based on the inaccuracies of the translation of words, phrase, and sentences above, most of the inaccuracies of the translation of words is the inaccuracy in finding out the closest equivalent in the target language based on the context of the text. The others are the translator could not maintain the

emotional or tone of the original text. Some words are translated implicitly while the original words based on the original context are explicit, which it could lead the target readers misunderstand the message of the text, because both original and target text convey different messages.

Table 2. The inaccuracies in the translation of phrases

Original	Translation
a fancy sweater.	sebuah baju hangat yang fancy.
held in one hand	dipegang
fingered in a circle.	dilingkarkan disekeliling jari.
singing to God	menyebut nama Tuhan
One bead	Satu manik-manik
salvation and happiness	menyelamatkan dan membahagiakan.
felt about	rasakan mengenai
swept away	tersapu
catch up with	menangkap
family tree	Pohon keluarga
at least.	paling sedikit.
sit still	duduk diam
music's progression...	perjalanan musik...
shake my hand.	salam
out of work,..	bekerja lagi.
my romantic hero.	pahlawan saya
the scary wife	istrinya yang ketakutan
stay awake	bangun
a native Italian speaker	seorang Italia
a terrible mistake	suatu kesalahan yang menakutkan
his family	saudaranya
at the moment	saat ini
an amazing collection of high-heeled boots	sepatu dengan hak tingginya yang luar biasa
Looking for truth	Kebenaran
the poetry book	buku
the one devotional song	lagu devosional
one of Italy's children	anak-anak italia
the last few years of my life	beberapa tahun dalam hidup saya
get into	pergi
sorts of men	jenis laki-laki

Most of the inaccuracies of the translation of phrases makes the translation sounds unnatural in the target language text. One of the factors is the translator's thoughts and choices of equivalence are too strongly influenced by the original word, or without looking at the context of the text. Some words in the phrases are not translated, which is actually they have equivalence in the target language.

Table 3. The inaccuracies in the translation of phrases

Original	Translation
...and I will never forget Susan's face...	...dan saya tidak pernah dapat melupakan wajah susan.
He would try to help us with our troubles.	Dia akan mencoba untuk membantu kita.
Many of whom have never met her face to face.	Banyak diantaranya belum pernah bertemu dengan dia.
(...he still was my husband, after all)	(bagaimanapun dia adalah suami saya)
They bow in silence,...	Mereka menundukan badan,...
...and I frankly could not agree with them more.	...dan sejujurnya saya setuju dengan mereka.
...Then her son, who was very cute,...	...dan anak laki-lakinya yang lucu,...
There was only a wild foliage of ferns and flowers.	Hanya terdapat sebuah daun pohon pakis liar.
...and soon I would be turning thirty-five.	...dan tak lama lagi akan menjadi tiga puluh lima tahun.

The problems of in accuracies of the translation of sentences are mostly in the case of addition and omission. Some words in the sentences are deleted, which they should not be deleted because it causes the translation could not convey the original messages completely. In other problem is addition of translation, there are some addition of words in translation of the sentences, which it caused the addition of information that is actually does not exist in the original text.

b. The Interpretation of the Factors Related to those Inaccuracies

Based on the data analysis of the inaccuracies in the translation of words, phrases, and sentences above, the researcher found some factors lead to the inaccuracies, among other things: (1) The translator was lack of understanding the use of closest natural equivalence in target text. This also relates to the translator's problem in using dictionary; (2) The translator was lack of concentration and carefulness while translating; (3) The translator's misinterpretation of the meaning and the message in the source text; (4) The translator was lack of idioms/expressions or unfamiliar with idioms/expression, then she tends to take them for their propositional meanings; (5) The translator's miscomprehention of the English sentence structures, especially complex sentences and noun phrases; (6) The translator's misuse of the omission, addition, and substitution strategy in the translating; (7) The translation was lack of the comprehension of the theory of translation; (8) The translator was lack of extralinguistic knowledge in comprehending the messages.

CONCLUSION

Based on the description analysis about the inaccuracies in the translation of words, phrases, and sentences from English into Indonesian of the novel *EAT PRAY LOVE* are: (1) Based on the result of the data analysis, there are 15 inaccuracies in the translation of words, 29 inaccuracies in the translation phrases, and 9 inaccuracies in the translation of sentences. The problem of the inaccuracies in the translation of words was the use of the incorrect and inappropriate equivalence of words and the inaccuracy in substitution, while the problem of the inaccuracies in the translation of phares was the use of the incorrect and inappropriate equivalence of idioms and words and the inaccuracy in omission. Whereas the problem of the inaccuracies in the translation of sentences was the inaccuracy in omission and addition; (2) Based on the result of the data analysis, the researcher concludes that there are some factors lead the inaccuracies in the translation of words, phrases, and sentences, among other things: (a) The translator was lack of understanding the use of the correct, appropriate and closest natural equivalence in target text. This also relates to the translator's problem in using dictionary and lack of vocabularies; (b) The translator was lack of concentration and carefulness while translating; (c) The translator's misinterpretation of the meaning and the message in the source text; (d) The translator was lack of idioms/expressions, or unfamiliar with idioms/expression then she tends to take them for their propositional meanings; (e) The translator's miscomprehention of the English sentence structures, especially complex sentences and noun phrases; (f) The translator's misuse of the omission, addition, and substitution strategy in the translating; (h) The translator was lack of extralinguistic knowledge in comprehending the messages.

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